Numb. 244.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From July 26. to Auguſt 2. 1733.

To the Printer of the GAZETTE.

THERE are few Men, of Capacity for making any conſiderable Figure in Life, who have not frequent Occaſion to communicate their Thoughts to others in *Writing*; if not ſometimes publickly as Authors, yet continually in the Management of their private Affairs, both of Buſineſs and Friendſhip: and ſince, when ill-expreſs'd, the moſt proper Sentiments and juſteſt Reaſoning loſe much of their native Force and Beauty, it ſeems to me that there is ſcarce any Accompliſhment more neceſſary to a Man of Senſe, than that of *Writing well* in his Mother Tongue: But as moſt other polite Acquirements, make a greater Appearance in a Man's Character, this however uſeful, is generally neglected or forgotten.

I believe there is no better Means of learning to write well, than this of attempting to entertain the Publick now and then in one of your Papers. When the Writer conceals himſelf, he has the Advantage of hearing the Cenſure both of Friends and Enemies, expreſs'd with more Impartiality. And ſince, in ſome degree, it concerns the Credit of the Province, that ſuch Things as are printed be performed tolerably well, mutual Improvement ſeems to be the Duty of all Lovers of Writing: I ſhall therefore frankly communicate the Obſervations I have made or collected on this Subject, and requeſt thoſe of others in Return.

I have thought in general, that whoever would write ſo as not to diſpleaſe good Judges, ſhould have particular Regard to theſe three Things, *viz.* That his Performance be *ſmooth*, *clear*, and *ſhort*: For the contrary Qualities are apt to offend, either the Ear, the Underſtanding, or the Patience.

'Tis an Obſervation of Dr. *Swift*, that modern Writers injure the Smoothneſs of our Tongue, by omitting Vowels wherever it is poſſible, and joining the harſheſt Conſonants together with only an Apoſtrophe between; thus for *judged*, in it ſelf not the ſmootheſt of Words, they ſay *judg'd*; for *diſturbed*, *diſturb'd*, &c. It may be added to this, ſays another, that by changing *eth* into *s*, they have ſhortned one Syllable in a multitude of Words, and have thereby encreaſed, not only the *Hiſſing*, too offenſive before, but alſo the great Number of Monoſyllables, of which, without great Difficulty, a ſmooth Sentence cannot be compoſed. The Smoothneſs of a Period is alſo often Hurt by Parentheſes, and therefore the beſt Writers endeavour to avoid them.

To write *clearly*, not only the moſt expreſſive, but the plaineſt Words ſhould be choſen. In this, as well as in every other Particular requiſite to Clearneſs, Dr. *Tillotſon* is an excellent Example. The Fondneſs of ſome Writers for ſuch Words as carry with them an Air of Learning, renders them unintelligible to more than half their Countrymen. If a Man would that his Writings have an Effect on the Generality of Readers, he had better imitate that Gentleman, who would uſe no Word in his Works that was not well underſtood by his Cook-maid.

A too frequent Uſe of Phraſes ought likewiſe to be avoided by him that would write clearly. They trouble the Language, not only rendring it extreamly difficult to Foreigners, but make the Meaning obſcure to a great number of Engliſh Readers. Phraſes, like learned Words, are ſeldom uſed without Affectation; when, with all true Judges, the ſimpleſt Stile is the moſt beautiful.

But ſuppoſing the moſt proper Words and Expreſſions choſen, the Performance may yet be weak and obſcure, if it has not *Method*. If a Writer would *perſuade*, he ſhould proceed gradually from Things already allow'd, to thoſe from which Aſſent is yet with-held, and make their Connection manifeſt. If he would *inform*, he muſt advance regularly from Things known to things unknown, diſtinctly without Confuſion, and the lower he begins the better. It is a common Fault in Writers, to allow their Readers too much Knowledge: They begin with that which ſhould be the Middle, and skipping backwards and forwards, 'tis impoſſible for any one but he who is perfect in

in the Subject before, to underſtand their Work, and ſuch an one has no Occaſion to read it. Perhaps a Habit of uſing good Method, cannot be better acquired, than by learning a little Geometry or Algebra.

Amplification, or the Art of ſaying Little in Much, ſhould only be allowed to Speakers. If they preach, a Diſcourſe of conſiderable Length is expected from them, upon every Subject they undertake, and perhaps they are not ſtock'd with with naked Thoughts ſufficient to furniſh it out. If they plead in the Courts, it is of Uſe to ſpeak abundance, tho' they reaſon little; for the Ignorant in a Jury, can ſcarcely believe it poſſible that a Man can talk ſo much and ſo long without being in the Right. Let them have the Liberty then, of repeating the ſame Sentences in other Words; let them put an Adjective to every Subſtantive, and double every Subſtantive with a Synonima; for this is more agreeable than hauking, ſpitting, taking Snuff, or any other Means of concealing Heſitation. Let them multiply Definitions, Compariſons, Similitudes and Examples. Permit them to make a Detail of Cauſes and Effects, enumerate all the Conſequences, and expreſs one Half by Metaphor and Circumlocution: Nay, allow the Preacher to tell us whatever a Thing is negatively, before he begins to tell us what it is affirmatively; and ſuffer him to divide and ſubdivide as far as *Two and fiftiethly*. All this is not intolerable while it is not written. But when a Diſcourſe is to be bound down upon Paper, and ſubjected to the calm leiſurely Examination of nice Judgment, every Thing that is needleſs gives Offence; and therefore all ſhould be retrenched, that does not directly conduce to the End deſign'd. Had this been always done, many large and tireſome Folio's would have ſhrunk into Pamphlets, and many a Pamphlet into a ſingle Period. However, tho' a multitude of Words obſcure the Senſe, and 'tis neceſſary to abridge a verboſe Author in order to underſtand him; yet a Writer ſhould take eſpecial Care on the other Hand, that his Brevity doth not hurt his Perſpicuity.

After all, if the Author does not intend his Piece for general Reading, he muſt exactly ſuit his Stile and Manner to the particular Taſte of thoſe he propoſes for his Readers. Every one obſerves, the different Ways of Writing and Expreſſion uſed by the different Sects of Religion; and can readily enough pronounce, that it is improper to uſe ſome of theſe Stiles in common, or to uſe the common Stile, when we addreſs ſome of theſe Sects in particular.

To conclude, I ſhall venture to lay it down as a Maxim, *That no Piece can properly be called good, and well written, which is void of any Tendency to benefit the Reader, either by improving his Virtue or his Knowledge.* This Principle every Writer would do well to have in View, whenever he undertakes to write. All Performances done for meer Oſtentation of Parts, are really contemptible; and withal far more ſubject to the Severity of Criticiſm, than thoſe more meanly written, wherein the Author appears to have aimed at the Good of others. For when 'tis viſible to every one, that a Man writes to ſhow his Wit only, all his Expreſſions are ſifted, and his Senſe examined, in the niceſt and moſt ill-natur'd manner; and every one is glad of an Opportunity to mortify him. --- But, what a vaſt Deſtruction would there be of Books, if they were to be ſaved or condemned on a Tryal by this Rule!

Beſides, Pieces meerly humorous, are of all Sorts the hardeſt to ſucceed in. If they are not natural, they are ſtark naught; and there can be no real Humour in an Affectation of Humour.

Perhaps it may be ſaid, that an ill Man is able to write an ill Thing well; that is, having an ill Deſign, and conſidering who are to be his Readers, he may uſe the propereſt Stile and Arguments to attain his Point. In this Senſe, that is beſt wrote, which is beſt adapted to the Purpoſe of the Writer.

I am apprehenſive, dear Readers, leſt in this Piece, I ſhould be guilty of every Fault I condemn, and deficient in every Thing I recommend; ſo much eaſier it is to offer Rules than to practiſe them. I am ſure, however, of this, that I am

Your very ſincere Friend and Servant.

The following is too curious a Piece to be over-look'd, eſpecially as the Reader will recieve as much Pleaſure from the Elegance of the Deſcription, as from the Phenomenon it ſelf.

LONDON, April 14.

A Deſcription of a *Burning Vulcano*, in the County of *Kerry*, as communicated by a Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of *K---- m ---e.*

My Lord,

I SHOULD before now have fulfilled the Promiſe I made in my laſt, to give ſome Account of the Burning Cliff, but waited till the Earl of Kerry could be at Leiſure to go with me to it; and the low Ebb of the Tide at the Equinox, afforded an Opportunity of obſerving the Cliff and the Coaſt about it more curiouſly. The Circumſtances concurred on Tueſday laſt, and I hope the following Deſcription will not be unacceptable to one of the Biſhop of K---m---e's Taſte.

On the Kerry Coaſt of the Shannon, between the old Caſtles of Dune and Lick (which are about half a Mile aſunder) and oppoſite to Carrick a Holt, the ancient Seat of the Earls of Clare, the Cliffs riſe to a great Height above the Sea, to 1, 2, or 300 Feet perpendicular, from which Height, by the undermining of the Waves, they ſometimes fall with mighty Violence into the Ocean.

Near two Years ago a Piece of one of theſe high Cliffs fell off; whereupon there broke out a Smoak, attended with a ſtrong ſulphureous Smell. I will not take upon me to determine whether the Subterraneous Fire was the Occaſion of the Cliff's falling, or the Colliſion of the Rocks on that Accident, the Cauſe of the Fire; whichſoever of theſe it was, it has continued burning ever ſince, and has waſted away ſo much of the Cliff, that there was falling from Time to Time a Space of it about 60 Feet in Breadth, and and 100 in Length. Theſe frequent Breaches have made an eaſy Deſcent to the Sea from the Top of the Cliff, which at firſt was perpendicular.

By this Means I got down, and about Midway came where I obſerved the Smoak breaking out: Here I took Notice that the Heap of Earth which lately fell from the Top, was turned into a Cruſt, which had ſeveral long cracks

Cracks from whence the Smoak iſſued out. The Mixture of burnt Clay, and Aſhes, and calcined Stones, was worth obſerving; but the Heat was ſo great, and the ſulphureous Stench ſo ſtrong, that (tho' *Pliny*'s Fate had not come into Mind) I could not wait to be over-curious.

From hence I deſcended obliquely to the Bottom of the Cliff, where I had a full View of it, and of the Progreſs the Fire made in it. It was very entertaining to look up and obſerve the different Figures into which the Fire had cut it, and the Variety of beautiful Colours according to the different Minerals and Stones it met with. In ſome Places, I obſerved vaſt Columns of the burnt Cliff hanging over my Head: In others, Veins of melted Sulphur and Allum, congeal'd as they ſtreamed down the Rocks, and hanging like Icicles. The whole Face of the Cliff ſeeming to be a Compoſition of red, yellow, black, and white calcined Stones and Aſhes of Clay cemented together by Streams of melted Sulphur and Copperas, that ran among them like the Cement which Maſons pour into Walls. For your Lordſhip's fuller Satisfaction I ſend you a Sample of each kind, and ſhall here give you a particular Account of the Order they ſeem to obſerve.

The firſt Thing I met with at the Bottom of the Cliff, was a great Number of burnt red Stones, from an Ounce to Twenty Pounds in Weight, which ſeemed to compoſe the loweſt Stratum of the Cliff. The Colour of ſome of theſe Stones is a bright red, when the Sulphur with which they are tinged is waſhed off, and they taſte ſo ſtrongly of Copperas, that touching one of them with my Tongue, it raiſed a Bliſter.

Next to theſe, is a Stratum of yellow Stones, which are of a harder Nature, and ſeem by the Taſte to have more Sulphur and leſs Copperas than the former.

The third Stratum is a burnt black Stone, reſembling Iriſh Slate, its Taſte is ſharp like Allum.

The remainder of the Cliff, from the Stratum of black Stone, up to the Place where the Smoak breaks out, is a Compound of the three Strata, together with Lime, Clay, Aſhes, Sulphur and Copperas; and in this Part the Fire ſeems to be more intenſe than in any other. The Nature of a Fire compoſed of Stones and Minerals is ſuch as does not admit of any great Blaze, and though it had, the Sun ſhone ſo bright that I could not diſcern it. But I was informed by the Inhabitants, that they ſee the Flame very plain by Night, and I could obſerve the Air over it in a tremulous Motion like the Air over a burning Lime-Kiln.

It is not my Buſineſs to ſearch what Mines this Vulcano may contain, nor how far its burning may in Time proceed; theſe Enquiries more properly belong to the Fellows of the College, on whoſe Eſtate it is, and who have the beſt Title to whatſoever Gain or Loſs may accrue from it. I can only ſay at preſent, that the red, yellow and black Stones are of Uſe in Colouring. The Ink with which I write theſe Lines ſhews the black Stone; and the incloſed Figures will ſatisfy you as to the red and yellow. Your Lordſhip will regard them with more Pleaſure when I tell you, that they are the Works of a young Lady, of a noble Family, to which you are related, by whoſe Skilful Hand they are diverſified with ſuch Contraſts, as ſhew them to the greateſt Advantage.

I can't take my Leave of this Firework, without adding, that every Thing about it contributes to make it more entertaining.

The Cliffs are of an amazing Height, and when the Sun ſhines on them, appear as if they were finely gilded. At the Bottom they are full of large Caves, into which the Sea rolls a great Way, and the Sea-Calves ſport innumerably; and while the Waves are foaming and breaking below, there are three very beautiful Caſcades of freſh Water, which falling from the Top of the perpendicular Cliffs, are almoſt diſſipated before they reach the Sea, inſomuch that we took the Miſt ariſing from one of them to be the Smoak of another Vulcano.

Detached from the Cliff into the Ocean ſtands a curious ſingle Rock; it is a regular ſquare Pyramid, in Height and Size ſomewhat reſembling the Lord Allen's Obelisk, and has on its very Top an Eagle's Neſt. And that Art might not be wanting where Nature has been ſo bountiful in its Beauties, the two ſtrong old Caſtles of the Dune and Lick ſtanding on the Brow of high Cliffs, that jut out like Heads into the Ocean, look as they are deſigned to guard the Entrance of this Bay. I hope your Lordſhip will ſoon be an Eye Witneſs of the Caution I have uſed of being exact in keeping cloſe to Truth and Nature, in this Deſcription of ſo extraordinary a Phænomenon, which is the firſt of the kind that has appeared in Ireland. I am, *Your Lordſhips moſt faithful and dutiful*

March 11, 1732-3. *Humble Servant.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA, *July* 14.

The SPEECH of James Oglethorpe, *Eſq; to the General Aſſembly of this Province.*

I Should think myſelf very much wanting in Juſtice and Gratitude, if I ſhould neglect thanking your Excellency, you Gentlemen of the Council, and you Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, for the Aſſiſtance you have given to the Colony of Georgia.

I have long wiſhed for an Opportunity of expreſſing my Senſe of the univerſal Zeal, which the Inhabitants of this Province have ſhewn for aſſiſting that Colony, and could not think of any better Opportunity than now the whole Province is virtually preſent in its General Aſſembly.

I am, therefore, Gentlemen, to Thank you for the handſome Aſſiſtance given by private People, as well as by the Publick. I am to thank you, not only in the Name of the Truſtees, and the little Colony now in Georgia, but in behalf of all the diſtreſſed People of Britain, and perſecuted Proteſtants of Europe, to whom a Place of Refuge will be ſecured by the Succeſs of this firſt Attempt.

Your charitable and generous Proceeding, beſides the Self-Satisfaction which always attends ſuch Actions, will be of the greateſt Advantage to this Province. You, Gentlemen, are the beſt Judges of this, ſince moſt of you have been perſonal Witneſſes of the dangerous Blows this Country has eſcaped, from French, Spaniſh, and Indian Arms. Many of you know this by Experience, having ſignalized yourſelves perſonally, either when this Province by its own Strength, and unaſſiſted by every thing, but the Courage of its Inhabitants, and the Providence of God, repulſed the formidable Invaſions of the French, or when it defeated the whole Body of the ſouthern Indians, who were armed againſt it, and invaded the Spaniards who aſſiſted them. You, Gentlemen, know there was a Time, when every Day brought freſh Advices of Murders, Ravages and Burnings; when no Profeſſion or Calling was exempted from Arms, when every Inhabitant of the Province was obliged to leave their Wives, their Families, their uſeful Occupations, and undergo all the Fatigues of War, for the neceſſary Defence of the Country, and all their Endeavours ſcarcely ſufficient to defend the Weſtern and Southern Frontiers againſt the Indians.

It would be needleſs for me to tell you, who are much better Judges, how the increaſing Settlement of the new Colony upon the Southern Frontiers, will prevent the like Danger for the future. Nor need I tell you, how much every Plantation will increaſe in value, by the Safety of the Province's being increaſed, ſince the Lands to the Southward already ſell for above double what they did when the new Colony firſt arrived. Nor need I mention the great leſſening of the Burthen of the People, by the increaſing of the Income of the Tax, from the many Hundred Thouſand Acres of Land, either taken, or taking up, on the Proſpect of future Security. The Aſſiſtance the Aſſembly have given, tho' not quite equal to the Occaſion, is very large, with repect to the preſent Circumſtances of the Province, and as ſuch, ſhews you to be kind Benefactors to your new come Country-Men, whoſe Settlements you Support, and dutiful Subjects to his Majeſty, whoſe Revenues and Dominions you by that Means increaſe and ſtrengthen.

As I ſhall ſoon return to Europe, I muſt recommend the Infant Colony to your farther Protection, being aſſured both from your Generoſity and Wiſdom, that you will in caſe of any Danger and Neceſſity, give them the utmoſt Support and Aſſiſtance.

Boſton, July 16. Thurſday laſt, between 2 and 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, we were ſurprized with a very ſudden and Violent Guſt of Wind, with Rain, which laſted but a few Minutes, and tho' it did no Damage in this Town that we have heard of, yet we are credibly informed, that when it came over the Houſe of Mr. *Dixy* at *Marblehead* Ferry, it took off the Top of the ſaid Houſe, and ſuck'd up the Bedding and Furniture out of the Chamber, all which it carried a great Diſtance from the Houſe, and ſome Things were found a Mile off. The Night before the Guſt, Three young Men of this Town went

went out in a large Boat to catch Mackrel in the Bay, who have not been heard of ſince, ſo that 'tis greatly feared they are loſt.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *July* 30. *Inward Entries*

Sloop Defiance, W. Griffith from Boſton, Brig St. Michael, N. Clark from Barbadoes, Scooner Union, H. Lawrence from Antigua and Perth-Amboy, Scooner Lamb, H. Tuckneſs from Dublin and Belfaſt.

Outward Entries. Sloop Anne, T. Hill for Amboy, Sloop Riddel, G, Leaycraft for Coracoa, Brig. Joanah, S. Payton for Weſt-Indies, Sloop Speedwel, J. Schermenhorn for Rh-Iſland, Sloop Wheel of Fortune, J. Boſch, Sloop Defiance, W. Griffith for Boſton.

Cleared for Departure. Brig. Hope, J. Bedford, Ship Pine-Apple, R. Penketh to Amboy, Sloop Seaflower, W. Axon, Sloop Charming Joanah, F. Seymour to Coracoa, Ship Theneriff, T. Fuerded to Newfoundland, Sloop Wheel of Fortune, J. Boſch, Sloop Defiance, W. Griffith to Boſton, Sloop Dependance, T. Peniſton to Bermuda.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Trueman, John Cox, from South Carolina.
Scooner Dolphin, James Lusk, from Ditto.
Brigt. Dove, Wm. Hill, from Barbados.
Sloop Catherine & Ann, Dunkan Murry, from Maryland.
Brigt Eagle, Goven Thornton, from Curacoa.
Sloop Friendſhip, Wm. Hinchly, from South Carolina.

Entred outwards.

Sloop Suſannah, Geo. Wells, for St. Chriſtophers.
Brigt. Eliz. Patrick Nelſon, for Madera.
Ship Three Brothers, Wm. Spafford, for Cork.
Ship Conſtantine, Edward Wright, for London.
Snow Speights's Merchant, Henry Coombe, for Briſtol.
Sloop Trueman, John Cox, for Jamaica.
Ship Jane, Joſeph Prichard for Weſt-India.
Ship Nelly, James Murgatroyd, for Jamaica.
Scooner Chriſtiana, Geo. Stewart, for North Carolina.
Sloop Two Brothers, James White, for Boſton.

Cleared.

Scooner Jolly Bachelor, Ar. Smith Criſpin to Suranam.

Advertiſements.

THere *is to be Sold in the Lower End of the Town of* Burlington, *two Brick Houſes, two Barns and other Out-houſes, with about* 150 *Acres of good Land fronting the River* Delaware *about a Mile; there is between* 20 *and* 30 *Acres of good Meadow ready clear'd, and conſiderable more to clear; alſo three Orchards and* 30 *or* 40 *Acres plowable Land and cleared Paſture-Ground within Fence, lately belonging to* Joſeph Welch, *deceas'd, by* Samuel Lovett, Richard Smith, *jun. and* Caleb Raper *Executors. And all Perſons that had any Accounts with the deceaſed, are deſired to come and adjuſt the ſame, with the ſaid Executors as ſoon as poſſible.*

Burlington, *the* 12*th of the* 5*th Month*, 1733.

For *North-Carolina* Directly,

THE Scooner *Chriſtiana*, *George Stewart* Maſter, will ſail in ten Days after the Date hereof For Freight or Paſſage agree with the ſaid Maſter, or *William Parker*, in *Water-Street*. *Philadelphia*, *July* 24.

VEry good LAMPBLACK Sold by the Printer hereof.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of* Gabriel Wilkinſon *lately deceas'd; are hereby notified to make ſpeedy Payment, that further Trouble may be prevented. And all Perſons having any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* Anthony *and* Gabriel Wilkinſon *Executors, that they may be adjuſted.*

ALEPPO INK,

FOR the true ſtaining Black, equal to any Sort of Ink whatever; and far exceeding all other Sorts in the Laſtingneſs of its Colour: So that no Ink is ſo proper as this for Records, Deeds, and other Writings which ought to endure. Sold at the New Printing-Office, Price 1 *s.* a Bottle. Where alſo you may have good common Ink.

For *St. Chriſtophers directly*,

THE *Brigantine* Beaver, Benjamin Chriſtian, *Maſter, will ſail with all Expedition. Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with the ſaid Maſter on board the ſaid Brigantine now lying at Mr.* Drury's *Wharff, or with Mr.* Evan Bevan *in* Second-Street.

RUN *away from the Goal of* Monmouth County *in* Eaſt New-Jerſey, *one* Simon Gillman, *by Trade a Fuller, he is a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, ſandy brown Hair, red Beard, with Haſel Eyes, a Weſt Country Man and talks broad. Had on when he went away, a Camblet Coat of a browniſh colour, a Felt Hat, old Shoes, Homeſpun Stockings, Ozenbrigs Shirt. Whoever takes up the ſaid* Simon Gillman, *and brings him to the Goal of the ſaid County, ſhall have* Ten Pounds *Reward and all reaſonable Charges, paid by me*

John Williams, *Goal-Keeper.*

Philadelphia, May 20. 1733.

STray'd *away from* William Parker, *a large Bay Horſe with a ſhort ſwitch Tail, with a Lock and Links on his fore Foot, with ſeveral white Spots upon his Back under the Saddle place, Branded with* H. D. *on his off Buttock, and a Crap in his right Ear, one white hind Foot on the near Side. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid Horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, paid by me* William Parker.

TO *be Sold by* John Budd *of* Hanover *Townſhip in* New-Jerſey; *all the Lands above, or to the Northward of* Rarington *River within the Eaſt and Weſt Diviſions of ſaid* New-Jerſey, *belonging to the Proprietors of* Pennſylvania. *All thoſe that are inclined to purchaſe, may treat with the ſaid* Budd *impowered to ſell their ſaid Lands, either in whole Tracts, or in Parts or Parcels at reaſonable Rates, as they can agree.*

TO *be Sold by* James Bingham, *the Lands following, belonging to* John Budd, *lying in* New-Jerſey; *Fifty Acres near the Head of* Allaways-Creek *in* Salem *County. And in the County of* Glouceſter *fifty Acres by the North Branch of* Raccoone-Creek, *and Sixty nine Acres joining thereunto. Alſo* 500 *Acres near the ſame on* Quohockon *Road, about* 13 *Miles from* Glouceſter. *And* 230 *Acres a little above* Stephen Jones's, *about* 13 *Miles from* Glouceſter: *Thoſe that incline to purchaſe any of the ſaid Lands, may agree with ſaid* James Bingham *in the City of* Philadelphia.

To be Sold in Briſtol.

A *New Brick Houſe with a Lot of Ground near an Acre planted with Apple-Trees: Any Perſon that has a mind to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to* William Hope *at his Plantation in* Benſalem, *or to* Joſeph Jackſon *in* Briſtol, *and know the Terms of Sale.*

N. B. *The Houſe has a good Wharff belonging to it, very commodious to the River.*

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Mony, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had of the Publiſher of this Paper; who performs all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

RUN *away the* 12*th of this Inſtant* June, *from* Thomas Poſtgate *of* Salem *County, in the Townſhip of* Maninton, *a Servant Boy named* William Wood, *aged about* 18 *Years, had on when he went away an old Grey Homeſpun Coat, an old pair of Leather Breeches, an Ozenbrigs, or Tow Shirt, a pair of old Shoes and Stockings, an old Felt Hat, ſhort hair, has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth and Stammers much in his Speech, when he ſpeaks haſtily, has a large Mole in one of his Eye brows. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be generouſly Rewarded by,* Thomas Poſtgate.

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